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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/997,422	11/28/2001	John Thomas Glancy	AMT-39315	6440
26252	7590	07/20/2004	EXAMINER	
KELLY BAUERSFELD LOWRY & KELLEY, LLP 6320 CANOGA AVENUE SUITE 1650 WOODLAND HILLS, CA 91367			ZHOU, TING	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2173		

DATE MAILED: 07/20/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/997,422	GLANCY ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Ting Zhou	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### **Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.      2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### **Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### **Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 28 November 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### **Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### **Attachment(s)**

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 05/03/2002.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. The applicants' claim of priority over Provisional Application No. 60/250,179, filed on 28 November 2000 has been noted.

***Claim Objections***

2. Claims 1, 16 and 24 are objected to because of the following informalities: the use of the acronym "KVM" on lines 6, 6 and 13 or claims 1, 16 and 24, respectively, should be followed by the description of the acronym in parentheses. It is suggested that the use of "KVM extender" in the independent claims be changed to --KVM (Keyboard, Video, Mouse, Serial) extender--. Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-13 and 16-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nair U.S. Publication 2002/0026440 and Thomas et al. U.S. Patent 6,671,756.

Referring to claim 1, Nair teaches a method comprising creating data and saving data in a database (product and promotional information in the local database and commercial websites)

(Nair: page 1, paragraph 0009 and page 2, paragraph 0033), inputting a command by touching an interactive display screen associated with the database (user entering a query command through input devices including a touch-screen) (Nair: page 1, paragraph 0010 and page 3, paragraph 0034), transmitting the command to a remote client (transmitting a user's search request to the base server who then sends the request to the sub-server farm) (Nair: page 5, paragraph 0055), creating a data request and searching the database for data corresponding to the data request (sub-server receives the data request and searches the e-commerce websites for matching data) (Nair: page 5, paragraph 0055), transmitting the data corresponding to the data request from the client computer to the interactive display screen and displaying the data on the interactive display screen (a webpage containing the search results are displayed to the user through the Internet) (Nair: page 5, paragraph 0056). This is further shown in Figures 1A and 1B. However, Nair fails to explicitly teach transmitting information via a KVM extender. Thomas et al. teach the transfer of information between remote devices (workstations communicating with each other) (Thomas et al.: column 3, lines 52-56 and further shown in Figures 1 and 6) similar to that of Nair. In addition, Thomas et al. further teach a KVM extender having a receiver and transmitter (Thomas et al.: column 3, lines 38-56, column 4, lines 8-16 and Figure 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nair and Thomas et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method for searching and displaying results in a database of Nair to include the use of KVM extenders, as taught by Thomas et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow multi-user, multi-computer connections that promote efficient processing by allowing simultaneous access by two or more users to multiple computers.

Referring to claim 16, Nair teaches creating data and saving data in a database (product and promotional information in the local database and commercial websites) (Nair: page 1, paragraph 0009 and page 2, paragraph 0033); inputting a command by touching an interactive display screen associated with the database (user entering a query command through input devices including a touch-screen) (Nair: page 1, paragraph 0010 and page 3, paragraph 0034); transmitting the command to a remote client computer (transmitting a user's search request to the base server who then sends the request to the sub-server farm) (Nair: page 5, paragraph 0055); using the client computer to process the input command and generate and send a data request to a server computer associated with the database via a computer network (the base server sends the search request to a sub-server) (Nair: page 5, paragraph 0055); determining if the data requested is dynamic (refining the search query) (Nair: page 4, paragraphs 0046-0048); searching the database for data corresponding to the data request (the sub-server searches the e-commerce websites for matching data) (Nair: page 5, paragraph 0055); compiling and formatting dynamic data into a template-based dynamic web page (the base server can organize the retrieved results and display it as a HTML web page) (Nair: page 7, paragraph 0071 and Figure 9); determining if the graphic layout is dynamic and incorporating previously created dynamic multimedia and graphic files into the dynamic graphic layout (displaying the results of the search to the user on the original website from which the user entered the search, incorporating graphic layouts such as the toolbars, logos, etc.) (Nair: page 7, paragraph 0074-0076 and Figure 9); transmitting the data corresponding to the data request from the client computer to the interactive display screen and displaying the data on the interactive screen display in a web page format (a webpage containing the search results are displayed to the user through the Internet) (Nair: page 5,

paragraph 0056). However, Nair fails to explicitly teach transmitting information via a KVM extender. Thomas et al. teach the transfer of information between remote devices (workstations communicating with each other) (Thomas et al.: column 3, lines 52-56 and further shown in Figures 1 and 6) similar to that of Nair. In addition, Thomas et al. further teach a KVM extender having a receiver and transmitter (Thomas et al.: column 3, lines 38-56, column 4, lines 8-16 and Figure 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nair and Thomas et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method for searching and displaying results in a database of Nair to include the use of KVM extenders, as taught by Thomas et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow multi-user, multi-computer connections that promote efficient processing by allowing simultaneous access by two or more users to multiple computers.

Referring to claim 2, Nair teaches using the client computer to process the input command and generate and send a data request to a server computer associated with the database via a computer network (the base server receives the user input and transmits a search request to the sub-server farm to retrieve the information requested by the user) (page 5, paragraph 0055).

Referring to claim 3, Nair teaches transmitting the data corresponding to the data request from the server computer to the client computer through the computer network (information, or matching search results, obtained by the sub-servers are transmitted back to the base server) (page 5, paragraphs 0055-0056 and page 6, paragraph 0066).

Referring to claims 4 and 17, Nair teaches determining the command by plotting the location touched on the interactive display screen and correlating this location with a displayed

link (inputting a search request by selecting a button or link, via a touch-screen) (page 3, paragraph 0034 and page 4, paragraphs 0045 and 0047).

Referring to claims 5 and 18, Nair teaches modifying the created data using a customized database form accessed through the server computer and saving the newly generated data in the database (the base server may modify the information received from the sub-server to save the information to the local database and display the data in a certain format, such as ordering the price results webpage from lowest to highest price; the information to be saved in the local database includes the searched e-commerce website's URLs, item identification data, item price and/or description data, and promotional information) (page 3, paragraph 0038, page 5, paragraph 0056 and page 7, paragraphs 0071-0076).

Referring to claims 6 and 19, although Nair teaches modifying the created data through a server computer and displaying the information using a single monitor (base server modifying the format of the displayed data and displaying the data on the user's monitor) (Nair: Figure 8), Nair fails to explicitly teach the modifying step occurring at a computer that is remotely located with respect to the client and server computers and database using a KVM switch and a KVM extender. Thomas et al. teach the transfer of information between remote devices (workstations communicating with each other) (Thomas et al.: column 3, lines 52-56 and further shown in Figures 1 and 6) similar to that of Nair. In addition, Thomas et al. further teach computers remotely located from each other using a KVM switch and a KVM extender (Thomas et al.: column 3, lines 37-56, column 4, lines 8-16 and Figures 2 and 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nair and Thomas et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method to modify and display created data of Nair to

include the use of KVM extenders taught by Thomas et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow multi-user, multi-computer connections that promote efficient processing by allowing simultaneous access by two or more users to multiple computers.

Referring to claim 7, Nair teaches determining if the requested data is dynamic (refining the search query) (page 4, paragraphs 0046-0048).

Referring to claim 8, Nair teaches formatting and compiling the dynamic data before transmitting the data to the interactive display screen (for example, if the requested data is price data, the base server can format the data by listing the items from lowest to highest price) (page 5, paragraph 0056 and page 7, paragraph 0071).

Referring to claim 9, Nair teaches formatting and compiling using template-based dynamic web pages (the base server can organize the retrieved results and display it as a HTML web page) (page 7, paragraph 0071 and Figure 9).

Referring to claims 10 and 20, Nair teaches the dynamic data comprising multimedia including graphics, animation, video, picture or audio (displaying multimedia data such as logos, icons, links, etc.) (page 4, paragraph 0045, page 6, paragraph 0060 and further shown in Figure 3).

Referring to claim 11, Nair teaches determining if a graphic layout is dynamic and incorporating previously created dynamic multimedia and graphic files for the dynamic graphic layout (displaying the results of the search to the user on the original website from which the user entered the search, incorporating graphic layout such as the toolbars, logos, etc.) (page 7, paragraph 0074-0076 and Figure 9).

Referring to claim 12, Nair teaches displaying the data on the interactive display screen in a web page format (page 5, bottom of paragraph 0056).

Referring to claims 13 and 21, Nair teaches interfacing multiple interactive display screens and client computers with a single server (the base server interfaces with client machines, sub-servers and e-commerce website servers, as shown in Figure 1A).

4. Claims 14-15 and 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nair U.S. Publication 2002/0026440 and Thomas et al. U.S. Patent 6,671,756, and Huxley et al. U.S. Patent 6,134,547.

Referring to claims 14 and 22, Nair and Thomas et al. teach all of the limitations as applied to claims 1 and 16 above. However, Nair and Thomas et al. fail to explicitly teach displaying a video collage on the interactive display screen inviting activation of the system. Huxley et al. teach a method for transmitting information between devices (user interactive search, retrieval and display of information) (Huxley et al.: column 2, lines 20-25 and 38-53) similar to that of Nair and Thomas et al. In addition, Huxley et al. further teach displaying a video collage on the interactive display screen inviting activation of the system (displaying graphics of video cover art inviting users to touch the screen) (Huxley et al.: column 6, lines 35-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nair, Thomas et al. and Huxley et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method for transmitting information of Nair and Thomas et al. to include the display of the video collage taught by Huxley et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in

order to provide a simple, efficient and entertaining interface for searching information while maintaining relatively short navigation and display times.

Referring to claims 15 and 23, Nair and Thomas et al. teach all of the limitations as applied to claims 1 and 16 above. However, Nair and Thomas et al. fail to explicitly teach redisplaying the video collage after a predefined period of interactive display screen inactivity. Huxley et al. teach a method for transmitting information between devices (user interactive search, retrieval and display of information) (Huxley et al.: column 2, lines 20-25 and 38-53) similar to that of Nair and Thomas et al. In addition, Huxley et al. further teach redisplaying the video collage after a predefined period of interactive display screen inactivity (displaying an animated sequence including video clips whenever the screen is not touched within a set period of time) (Huxley et al.: column 6, lines 35-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nair, Thomas et al. and Huxley et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method for transmitting information of Nair and Thomas et al. to include the display of the video collage taught by Huxley et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide a simple, efficient and entertaining interface for searching information while maintaining relatively short navigation and display times.

Referring to claim 24, Nair teaches creating data and saving data in a database (product and promotional information in the local database and commercial websites) (Nair: page 1, paragraph 0009 and page 2, paragraph 0033); modifying created data using a customized database form accessed through a server computer and saving the newly generated data in the database (the base server may modify the information received from the sub-server to save the

information to the local database and display the data in a certain format, such as ordering the price results webpage from lowest to highest price; the information to be saved in the local database includes the searched e-commerce website's URLs, item identification data, item price and/or description data, and promotional information) (Nair: page 3, paragraph 0038, page 5, paragraph 0056 and page 7, paragraphs 0071-0076); inputting a command by touching an interactive display screen associated with the database (user entering a query command through input devices including a touch-screen) (Nair: page 1, paragraph 0010 and page 3, paragraph 0034); determining the command by plotting the location touched on the interactive display screen and correlating this location with a displayed link (inputting a search request by selecting a button or link, via a touch-screen) (Nair: page 3, paragraph 0034 and page 4, paragraphs 0045 and 0047); transmitting the command to a remote client computer (transmitting a user's search request to the base server who then sends the request to the sub-server farm) (Nair: page 5, paragraph 0055); using the client computer to process the input command and generate and send a data request to a server computer associated with the database via a computer network (the base server sends the search request to a sub-server) (Nair: page 5, paragraph 0055); determining if the data requested is dynamic (refining the user query by determining the type of information the user wishes to find) (Nair: page 4, paragraphs 0046-0048); searching the database for data corresponding to the data request (the sub-server searches the e-commerce websites for matching data) (Nair: page 5, paragraph 0055); compiling and formatting dynamic data into a template-based dynamic web page (the base server can organize the retrieved results and display it as a HTML web page) (Nair: page 7, paragraph 0071 and Figure 9); determining if the graphic layout is dynamic and incorporating previously created dynamic multimedia and graphic files into the

dynamic graphic layout (displaying the results of the search to the user on the original website from which the user entered the search, incorporating the graphic layout of the user interface webpage, such as the toolbars, logos, etc.) (Nair: page 6, paragraph 0060, page 7, paragraph 0074-0076 and Figure 9); transmitting the data corresponding to the data request from the client computer to the interactive display screen and displaying the data on the interactive screen display in a web page format (a webpage containing the search results are displayed to the user through the Internet) (Nair: page 5, paragraph 0056). However, Nair fails to explicitly teach transmitting information via a KVM extender. Thomas et al. teach the transfer of information between remote devices (workstations communicating with each other) (Thomas et al.: column 3, lines 52-56 and further shown in Figures 1 and 6) similar to that of Nair. In addition, Thomas et al. further teach a KVM extender having a receiver and transmitter (Thomas et al.: column 3, lines 38-56, column 4, lines 8-16 and Figure 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nair and Thomas et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method for searching and displaying results in a database of Nair to include the use of KVM extenders, as taught by Thomas et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow multi-user, multi-computer connections that promote efficient processing by allowing simultaneous access by two or more users to multiple computers. Although Nair and Thomas et al. teach all of the limitations above, Nair and Thomas et al. fail to explicitly teach, displaying a video collage on the interactive display screen inviting activation of the system, redisplaying the video collage after a predefined period of interactive display screen activity and determining if the data request comprises multimedia including graphics, animation, video picture or audio. Huxley et al. teach a method for

transmitting information between devices (user interactive search, retrieval and display of information) (Huxley et al.: column 2, lines 20-25 and 38-53) similar to that of Nair and Thomas et al. In addition, Huxley et al. further teach displaying a video collage on the interactive display screen inviting activation of the system (displaying graphics of video cover art inviting users to touch the screen) (Huxley et al.: column 6, lines 35-52), redisplaying the video collage after a predefined period of interactive display screen activity (displaying an animated sequence including video clips whenever the screen is not touched within a set period of time) (Huxley et al.: column 6, lines 41-52) and determining if the data request comprises multimedia including graphics, animation, video, picture or audio (requesting data from the multimedia catalogue including reviews, pictures and trailers of videos) (Huxley et al.: column 2, lines 20-25 and 37-46). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nair, Thomas et al. and Huxley et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method for transmitting information of Nair and Thomas et al. to include the display of the video collage taught by Huxley et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide a simple, efficient and entertaining interface for searching information while maintaining relatively short navigation and display times.

Referring to claim 25, although Nair teaches modifying the created data through a server computer and displaying the information using a single monitor (base server modifying the format of the displayed data and displaying the data on the user's monitor) (Nair: Figure 8), Nair fails to explicitly teach the modifying step occurring at a computer that is remotely located with respect to the client and server computers and database using a KVM switch and a KVM extender. Thomas et al. teach the transfer of information between remote devices (workstations

communicating with each other) (Thomas et al.: column 3, lines 52-56 and further shown in Figures 1 and 6) similar to that of Nair. In addition, Thomas et al. further teach computers remotely located from each other using a KVM switch and a KVM extender (Thomas et al.: column 3, lines 37-56, column 4, lines 8-16 and Figures 2 and 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Nair and Thomas et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method to modify and display created data of Nair to include the use of KVM extenders taught by Thomas et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow multi-user, multi-computer connections that promote efficient processing by allowing simultaneous access by two or more users to multiple computers.

Referring to claim 26, Nair teaches interfacing multiple interactive display screens and client computers with a single server (the base server interfaces with client machines, sub-servers and e-commerce website servers, as shown in Figure 1A).

5. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach similar methods of querying information from a remote computer.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (703) 305-0328. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 am - 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

28 June 2004

BA HUYNH  
PRIMARY EXAMINER